Borough of Accrington.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer

For the Year 1913.

ARTHUR GREENHALGH,
M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

ACCRINGTON:
Jas. Broadley Ltd., Printers, "Gutenberg" Works.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

From November, 1913, to November, 1914.

Chairman: - - - Alderman W. H. RAWSON.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor J. H. LUPTON.

THE MAYOR (Councillor J. HARWOOD).

Alderman D. C. DEWHURST.

,, J. C. LUPTON.

Councillor J. W. ASHWORTH.

,, J. BARLOW.

,, J. ENTWISLE.

,, F. LORD.

,, W. H. MADEN.

,, T. MORLEY.

,, J. SMITH.

,, W. SMITH.

,, W. R. SWAN.

,, E. WELCH.

,, S. WOOLER.

Day of Meeting:
Thursday, generally the third in the month, at 4-15 p m

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

ARTHUR GREENHALGH, M.B., Ch. B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

RICHARD DIGGLE, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

JOHN E. CRAWSHAW, Cert. Royal San. Inst.

Health Visitor and School Nurse:

Miss W. W. BRODIE.

Clerks:

JOHN A. HINDLE.
JOHN E. SPENCER.

Disinfector and Caretaker of Smallpox Hospital:

JOHN R. WOODCOCK.

Foremen of Scavenging Departments:

WILLIAM HOWARD.
WILLIAM T. BIRTLES.

To the Sanitary Authority of the Borough of Accrington.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration, my Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

I estimate the population of the Borough at the middle of the year 1913 to be 45,525, and this is the figure upon which all the rates are calculated in this Report.

In reviewing the work of the Health Department during the year 1913, there are one or two very important features to record, which give me great pleasure because they are new this year, and because I can reasonably expect that a harvest of better health will result from their operation.

I refer firstly to the arrangements which have been made for a spring lurry carrying iron bins to go round **daily** to all the fishshops, greengrocers' shops, and chipped potato shops to collect their refuse and conduct it at once to the Destructors for treatment This is an act of fundamental cleanliness, and it is by and through cleanliness that health is to be secured, and for that reason I mention it in the first paragraph of my report

In the second place, the crusade against the house-fly pest has engaged the serious attention of the Health Committee, and as a result a resolution was passed, requiring the Sanitary Inspector to serve notices on all horsekeepers, to carry out the bye-laws of the borough relating to the storage and disposal of stable manure. The bye-laws, in my judgment, are quite all right and not a bit too strong. When it is taken into consideration that most of the stables are in and amongst the blocks of house property, and that manure heaps are the favourite breeding grounds of these pestiferous and dangerous creatures which are the cause of a very large amount of summer diarrhœa among young children, and a serious impairment to the health of the general community by their filthy habits and subsequent contamination of all food-stuffs which they can light

upon. If these bye-laws, the drafting of which bear the stamp of a master mind in sanitary administration, were carried out, and if housewives would be careful to burn at once all their household refuse of a putrifiable nature, such as potato peelings, cabbage leaves, tea leaves, waste foods, etc., I feel sure that Summer diarrhœa would well nigh become extinct. To encourage children to become executioners of a pest which the careless and dirty habits of their seniors have called into being, seems to be a very vicious proceeding, and this has been done in some places—prevent rather than remedy afterwards.

In the third place, after many earlier considerations, I have had added to my staff a Lady Health Visitor, by whose help I can see that the following up of the results of the Medical Inspection of the school children will be made a far more effective power than it has been in the past. The discovery of defects in the children, and the bringing of this knowledge to the parents is undoubtedly a wise measure, and has been productive of good results, but to obtain its full fruition it needs to be carried one step further in the direction of seeing that the remedy is applied, and one of the duties of the Lady Health Visitor is to visit and give advice as to the appropriate way of getting this done.

The total number of deaths this year, 647, is slightly larger than usual. This is accounted for by the prevalence of Summer Diarrhœa among young children, which caused 37 deaths; and also this year the deaths of Accrington residents which have occurred outside the Borough have totalled up to 67, as against 45, 46, 43 48, and 47, for the preceding five years; the great increase in this number is due, I think, to the very careful sifting of the death returns in other towns in order to find any who could not claim to be full residents.

The Birth-rate is higher than the last two years, but the Infant Mortality rate of 116 is not at all what it should be, it includes many preventable deaths. I have had the pleasure of an interview with Miss Claypon, of the Home Office, the object of whose visit was to urge upon me to advise the Council to again apply for the adoption of the Notification of Births Act. This means that each birth is

notified within 36 hours of its occurrence, and as a corollary that interest in that infant is taken by the Medical Officer of Health or his staff; in short, that another Lady Health Visitor should be appointed to take under her care the infants of the Borough. To my question could she hold out any financial assistance, I was met with a negative, but that before long the County would be compelled to adopt it, and that it would be advisable for ourselves as a Borough to have governance over it. The time of our present Health Visitor is wholly taken up with the School children, and the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other duties; so much so that none of her time could at present be given to infant work. Before long, special nurses for Tuberculosis patients are to be appointed, and when this occurs, a portion of the time of the present Lady Health Visitor could be given to this work, but for really effectual work to be done among the 800 to 1,000 births we have each year it would mean the whole work of one Lady Health Visitor. The very excellent way in which Miss Brodie is managing to accomplish a great deal of good for the less fortunate of our school children, not only by what she does herself, but better still by the influence she is having in the homes of these children, quite satisfies me that this is a domain of work in which women are successful in producing ameliorative changes in the home, and so help to brighten the lives of the children and prevent a great amount of sickness that occurs through ignorance and neglect.

During my interview with Miss Claypon, I expressed the view that in beginning to take interest in the child only at its birthday was to miss that all-important period when the child is being formed, good influence used at this time would be more far reaching in its results than at any other time. She informed me that this ante-natal period is occupying the attention of her Department, and that before long something will be done to give help and guidance in the cases where it is needed.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age, about a third of them occur during the first month of life, and about a quarter of the total number during the first week of life. As plain as facts can speak, this says that the period before birth has been very badly managed.

During the year, the smoke nuisance has engaged the serious attention of the Health Committee. A reduced scale of time during which dense smoke may be permitted to emerge from the long chimneys has been drawn up and sent to all the users of long chimneys. If this resolution is enforced, there will be a material reduction in this source of annoyance and detriment to health, anyway as regards chimneys situate in the Borough. It would be a desirable arrangement if the surrounding townships could be persuaded to adopt a uniform standard with ourselves; according as the wind blows we are a nuisance to one another, but it is only fair that the same limits should be imposed all round.

The scavenging of the borough continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The medical inspection of the public elementary schools is under my care, and since October has been greatly improved in its efficacy by the help of the Lady Health Visitor.

The staff of the Health Department remains unchanged, except for the substitution of Mr. J. Hindle for Mr. H. Foden, who has gone to Southport, and the addition of Miss Brodie, the Lady Health Visitor.

Again I have to tender my thanks to the Town Clerk, the Borough Engineer, the Chief and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, as well as the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for many kindnesses during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR GREENHALGH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Population.

The statistics contained in this Report are based upon a population of 45,525, which I estimate would be the population of the Borough at the middle of the year 1913.

A copy of the Census returns of 1911 appears below.

	Dwellings.			Buildings not used as Dwellings.	Population.		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
West Ward.....	1280	23	1	57	2501	2962	5463
Central Ward	1334	28	1	433	2813	3059	5872
North Ward	1415	35	28	79	2791	3181	5972
Peel Park Ward....	1577	27	8	91	3039	3484	6523
East Ward	1301	25	...	190	2593	2818	5411
South Ward	1368	15	9	62	2634	2955	5589
Higher Antley Ward	1098	22	9	60	2040	2288	4328
Spring Hill Ward ..	1315	20	4	54	2797	3074	5871
Accrington.....	10688	195	60	1026	21208	23821	45029

Census Year.	Population.	Increase in 10 years.	Inhabited Houses.	Increase in 10 years.	Average number of persons in each house
1881	31435	....	6396	....	4.9
1891	38603	7168	8155	1759	4.7
1901	43122	4519	9515	1360	4.5
1911	45029	1907	10688	1173	4.2

The following shows the number of new houses certified as fit for occupation during the year 1913, arranged according to the Wards in which they are situated.

West Ward	—
Central Ward	1
North Ward	34
Peel Park Ward	2
East Ward	10
South Ward	12
Higher Antley Ward	4
Spring Hill Ward	8
	71

Area.—The area of the Borough, according to the last Ordnance Survey, is 3,426.6 acres, giving a density of 13 persons to the acre. The urban portion of the Borough has a considerably higher density than this, but cannot be estimated with accuracy.

Altitudes.—Altitudes at centre of Town and Boundaries.

		Feet above Sea Level.
Town Hall :	Ordnance Bench Mark	441.60
	Centre of Street opposite	439.00

Boundaries at :—

Blackburn Road (adjoining Church) :—

Bench Mark on Boundary Stone	413.00
Centre of Road opposite	412.19

Whalley Road (adjoining Altham) :—

Bench Mark on Boundary Stone	515·00
Centre of Road opposite	513.80

Burnley Road (adjoining Huncoat) :—

Bench Mark on Boundary Stone	563.00
Centre of Road opposite	562.04

Manchester Road (adjoining Baxenden Station) :—

Bench Mark on Boundary Stone	757.00
Centre of Road opposite	755.90

Datum : Mean High Water Mark at Liverpool.

Occupations.—The occupations of the people are of varied character. The staple industries are cotton weaving, cotton spinning, the manufacture of cotton spinning machinery, calico printing, and coal mining. Brickmaking is an industry carried on at several places on the outskirts of the Borough.

A large proportion of the female portion of the population finds employment in the cotton mills of the town.

Deaths.—598 deaths, 281 males and 317 females, have been registered in the Borough during the year, giving a crude death-rate equal to 13.13 per 1,000 of the estimated population per annum.

5 deaths were "uncertified" either by the Coroner or by a registered medical practitioner, 3 males, 2 females; 36 deaths, 18 males and 18 females, have been certified by the Coroner.

The Report from Mr. Townsend, the Cemetery Registrar, states that he has received for interment 47 infants who have not been born alive.

Death-Rate Corrected.—Arrangements have been made by the Registrar General for a list of births and deaths which have occurred outside the districts of their "fixed or usual residence" to be sent to their rightful district Medical Officers for inclusion in their statistics.

In the case of Accrington, this list amounts to 67 deaths and 5 births to be included, and 18 deaths excluded.

The total deaths appertaining to the Borough are as follows :—

Deaths occurring in Borough (excluding 28 in the Victoria Hospital, and excluding 4 other deaths of "Non-Residents.")		566
Deaths in Victoria Hospital	28	
Less deaths of persons in Victoria Hospital residing outside the Borough (non-residents)	14	
Deaths of Accrington residents in Victoria Hospital	—	14
Deaths of Accrington residents occurring outside the Borough, viz. :—		
Haslingden Union Workhouse, Pike Law	36	
Barrowford	1	
Blackburn	4	
Blackpool	3	
Burnley	1	
Chadderton	1	
Church	4	
Clayton-le-Moors	1	
Hawarden	1	
Lancaster	1	
Leeds	1	
Liverpool	1	
Manchester	2	
Oswaldtwistle	2	
Preston	1	
Prestwich	3	
Southport	2	
Swinton	1	
Ulverston	1	
	—	67
		647

giving a corrected death-rate of 14.21 per 1,000 per annum, as against 11.77 for the year 1912.

The following were the death-rates for England and Wales during 1913—

England and Wales	13.4	per 1,000 living.
96 Great Towns (including London)	14.7	,,
145 Small Towns	13.6	,,
England and Wales (less the 241 Towns)	12.1	,,
London	14.2	,,

Accrington :—

Crude annual death-rate per 1,000		13.13
Corrected ,, ,, (including 67 deaths outside the Borough, and excluding 14 non-residents at the Victoria Hospital, and 4 others)		14.21
Births :—Males	449	
Females	445	
		894
Deaths		647
Excess of Births over deaths		247
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age		104
Giving an infant mortality per 1,000 births of...		116.33

The following table gives the recorded death-rate for the last 23 years :—

Year.	Mortality per 1000.	Year.	Mortality per 1000.
1891	20.17	1903	14.83
1892	17.28	1904	15.96
1893	17.21	1905	13.62
1894	13.23	1906	13.63
1895	18.14	1907	14.94
1896	15.87	1908	14.85
1897	17.17	1909	15.19
1898	15.77	1910	13.37
1899	15.25	1911	15.77
1900	16.05	1912	11.77
1901	16.33	1913	14.21
1902	13.76		

The following table shows the seasonable distribution of deaths, including deaths of 67 Accrington "residents" occurring at Pike Law, etc., and excluding 14 deaths of "non-residents" in Victoria Hospital, and 4 others.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	40	29	69
February	28	29	57
March	24	42	66
April	30	26	56
May	12	31	43
June	24	23	47
July	16	20	36
August	23	24	47
September	41	32	73
October	21	22	43
November	24	23	47
December	33	30	63
	316	331	647

A Table similar to the following has appeared in a few previous reports, and I believe is of interest. I again insert it with the addition of the figures for 1913.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Certified as "Old Age."	All Causes. Over 70.	All Causes. Over 50.	Percentage. Over 50.
1913	**647**	**47**	**126**	**332**	**51%**
1912	532	49	120	286	53%
1911	711	38	133	334	47%
1910	600	36	112	299	50%
1909	679	53	134	337	49%
1908	662	31	103	271	41%
1907	663	43	103	326	49%
1906	602	30	98	265	44%
	—3206	—193	—550	—1498	—46%
1905	599	30	84	251	42%
1904	699	31	106	286	41%
1903	647	32	79	254	39%
1902	598	31	90	264	44%
1901	706	39	89	267	37%
	—3249	—163	—448	—1322	—40%

Births.—894 births—449 males, 445 females—have been registered, giving a birth-rate equal to 19.63 per 1,000 per annum.

The birth-rates in 1913 for England and Wales were as follows :—

England and Wales	23.9	per 1,000 living.
96 Great Towns (including London)	25.1	,,
145 Smaller Towns	23.9	,,
England and Wales (less the 241 Towns	22.2	,,
London	24.8	,,
Accrington	19.63	,,

The birth-rate per 1,000 living, at all ages, for the last 23 years is shown below :—

Year.	Birth-Rate.	Year.	Birth-Rate.
1891	30.61	1903	22.14
1892	29.48	1904	22.90
1893	28.71	1905	21.08
1894	26.30	1906	22.09
1895	27.49	1907	23.17
1896	27.67	1908	22.71
1897	25.54	1909	21.16
1898	24.64	1910	20.63
1899	24.26	1911	17.57
1900	26.01	1912	18.75
1901	24.84	1913	19.63
1902	23.61		

The following table shows an analysis of the births allocated to the eight wards of the Borough ; the seasonable distribution as regards the month of the year in which they were registered and their sex ; the totals for the wards specify the legitimates and illegitimates. The populations estimated to the middle of the year are also given for each ward together with the death-rates, birth-rates and infant mortality rates, and also the same figures for the Borough as a whole.

BIRTHS REGISTERED, 1913.

1913	West Ward		Central Ward		North Ward		Peel Park Ward		East Ward		South Ward		Higher Antley Ward		Spring Hill Ward		Whole Borough	
MONTH	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	3	3	5	8	5	3	5	..	5	7	7	3	3	..	9	6	42	30
February	3	2	3	1	7	5	4	..	10	2	..	2	5	3	4	2	36	17
March	3	6	10	11	4	6	3	5	..	5	7	6	5	8	6	4	38	51
April	1	10	7	5	2	4	7	4	5	6	3	2	1	..	2	9	28	40
May	3	7	2	5	10	6	4	5	2	8	7	7	4	7	4	3	36	48
June	6	8	8	4	2	6	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	4	3	4	41	42
July	5	7	4	8	6	..	5	3	9	6	..	3	4	..	1	7	34	34
August	6	2	7	4	4	3	2	3	7	5	5	4	5	2	3	4	39	27
September	5	10	5	9	2	10	5	3	2	..	10	3	3	2	7	1	39	38
October	10	7	4	5	4	6	6	4	6	4	6	3	2	2	6	8	44	39
November	6	3	3	4	5	4	7	6	4	2	4	5	6	1	3	5	38	30
December	2	11	6	9	3	5	4	..	5	6	5	9	3	1	4	5	32	46
Workhouse	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3
	53	77	65	73	55	58	57	37	60	57	60	53	47	30	52	60	449	445
TOTAL BIRTHS:																		
Legitimate	127	130	128	138	110	113	90	94	112	117	104	113	74	77	107	112	852	894
Illegitimate	3		10		3		4		5		9		3		5		42	
BIRTH-RATE	23.69		23.46		18.28		14.36		21.38		19.92		17.63		18.91		19.63	
INFANT MORTALITY	100.00		195.65		79.64		148.93		153.84		79.64		90.90		88.60		116.33	
DEATH-RATE	15.31		20.40		11.65		12.22		16.63		11.28		13.05		13.33		14.21	
POPULATION	5486		5882		6180		6544		5471		5672		4367		5923		45525	

STATEMENT shewing the number of Marriages within the Borough of Accrington during the years 1904 to 1913.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Chapel Marriages, with the presence of the Registrar ..	136	117	116	121	119	101	118	101	106	99
Chapel Marriages, without the presence of the Registrar ..	2	49	59	61	75	66	68	87	83	76
Church Marriages	161	216	195	235	193	221	181	207	198	178
Register Office Marriages; the Man being resident in Accrington	24	23	23	30	27	26	39	26	23	26
	323	405	393	447	414	414	397	421	410	379

Natural Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths is 247. The corresponding figures for the last twenty-two years are :—

Year.	Increase.	Year.	Increase.
1892	438	1903	319
1893	456	1904	304
1894	525	1905	328
1895	380	1906	374
1896	485	1907	365
1897	348	1908	350
1898	372	1909	267
1899	382	1910	326
1900	426	1911	81
1901	368	1912	315
1902	428	1913	247

Infant Mortality.—This term means the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births registered during the year. There have been 894 births registered, and 104 deaths, which works out to an Infant Mortality of 116.33.

Table IV gives a comprehensive analysis of the deaths.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, is not in operation. When we applied for its adoption in 1908, the Local Government Board refused us on the ground that no Lady Health Visitor was employed. This no longer applies, and I strongly recommend the Council to again apply for the adoption of the Act.

To do full justice to the work it would mean the whole of the time of a Lady Health Visitor, who would be able to advise, and better still would influence matters in such a way that the best known treatment was adopted in bringing up of young infants. Everything of course depends upon the individuality of the lady, and her capacity to get the treatment recommended by the doctors properly and thoroughly carried out. Young mothers are apt to become nervous and bewildered when anything goes a

little wrong with their baby, and it is astonishing what an amount of well intentioned, but too often unwise, advice seems to come her way, that it is little wonder that she becomes bewildered. A suitable lady would, I am sure, be very welcomely received by the mothers of the borough. and before long her advice and guidance would be sought in that most important time the ante-natal period, the wrongful management of which lays the foundation for much of our disappointment at a later time.

Cards of instruction on the feeding of infants are given to certified midwives for distribution to houses where births occur, and are a great advantage in many cases. The experience of the doctors practising in the town is that the proportion of the mothers who are able to feed their babies in the best, safest and most natural way — at the breast, tends to become less, and the desire to escape this duty is not infrequently very pronounced.

The Infantile Death-rates for England and Wales during 1913 were as follows :—

England and Wales	109	per 1,000 Births.
96 Great Towns (including London)	116	,,
145 Smaller Towns	112	,,
England and Wales (less the 241 Towns).....	96	,,
London	104	,,
Accrington	116	,,

For the last twenty-three years, the Infant Mortality has been :—

Year.	Mortality.	Year.	Mortality.
1891	151.8	1903	130.43
1892	138.0	1904	148.55
1893	190.3	1905	137.00
1894	122.0	1906	132.17
1895	192.3	1907	107.00
1896	171.4	1908	137.35
1897	187.38	1909	123.68
1898	201.15	1910	109.07
1899	178.98	1911	180.55
1900	143.75	1912	76.74
1901	159.21	1913	116.33
1902	130.60		

Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases have together caused 31 deaths giving a Zymotic death-rate of .68 ; Scarlet Fever 2, Measles 1, Typhoid Fever 6, Zymotic Enteritis 10, Whooping Cough 5, Diphtheria 7, and Small-pox none.

We have no form of hospital isolation except for Small-pox, but we endeavour, by means of printed instructions carried by an assistant from the Health Office, to secure as good isolation as is possible at home, we can, of course, only use our influence in the cases of notifiable disease.

COMPARISON OF PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS AND DEATH FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Year.	Smallpox.		Erysipelas.		Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever	
	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths	Cases reported	Deaths
1894	2	1	..	2	37	10	127	2	23	3	..	..
1895	..	..	..	4	31	17	163	9	178	13	1	..
1896	..	..	..	3	40	12	177	8	54	10	4	4
1897	..	..	..	4	32	15	328	9	48	5	5	4
1898	..	..	..	3	38	10	287	11	52	13	4	2
1899	1	..	..	..	27	16	398	10	35	4	2	..
1900	..	..	..	1	21	10	218	4	33	7	1	2
1901	..	..	..	2	13	3	154	9	25	8	2	2
1902	4	..	..	2	27	6	115	4	35	6	5	4
1903	43	1	6	3	29	6	275	21	24	8	2	1
1904	4	..	25	1	14	2	157	6	30	7	4	1
1905	35	1	42	2	20	7	84	4	29	6	5	2
1906	..	..	48	1	52	10	82	4	20	6	3	2
1907	..	..	29	..	45	9	85	3	22	8	4	4
1908	..	..	23	1	48	9	232	1	22	4	6	4
1909	..	..	30	3	24	7	180	..	15	8	7	6
1910	..	..	34	2	14	3	82	..	23	5	2	..
1911	..	..	42	3	25	9	94	5	15	8	4	..
1912	..	..	16	1	10	3	103	3	18	5	2	1
1913	..	..	28	..	15	7	123	2	22	6	2	1

The number of deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases for the last 15 years is as under :—

Diseases.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Scarlet Fever.....	10	4	9	4	21	6	4	4	3	1	..	..	5	3	2
Measles	2	21	21	4	35	25	4	13	8	31	5	15	8	2	1
Enteric Fever	4	7	8	6	8	7	6	6	8	4	8	5	8	5	6
Zymotic Enteritis ..	57	29	32	3	11	10	5	18	4	19	4	6	31	2	10
Whooping Cough	9	13	4	16	1	14	..	12	6	19	8	6	28	1	5
Diphtheria Membranous Croup .	6	10	3	6	4	2	7	10	9	9	7	3	9	3	7
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	88	84	77	39	81	64	27	63	38	83	32	35	89	16	31

Scarlet Fever.—The cases notified, and deaths resulting from this disease during 1913 are as follows:—

	Borough.	W.	C.	N.	P.P.	E.	S.	H.A.	S.H.
Cases notified	123	3	4	15	28	22	18	20	13
Deaths.....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

After each case, disinfection of the room, bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out, and it is very seldom that we get another case occurring in the same house that can be attributed to the one for which disinfection has been carried out, so that I have every reason to be satisfied with the method and efficiency of our practice.

Enteric Fever.—Typhoid Fever has been certified as the cause of six deaths out of 22 cases notified. The details as to Wards are as follows:—

	Borough.	W.	C.	N.	P.P.	E.	S.	H.A.	S.H.
Cases notified	22	..	..	6	2	9	5	..	..
Deaths.....	6	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..

This disease continues to have a very high case mortality as shown by the accompanying table. The prevalence of the complaint has markedly diminished in recent years, attributable to our improved sanitary conditions—for some years back we have provided a suitably constructed galvanised iron pail for the reception of the dejecta of all patients notified as suffering from this disease, together with a plentiful supply of antiseptics, and these pails are collected regularly, and their contents destroyed by fire. Nothing short of hospital treatment will give the poor person who cannot afford the great expense necessary for the nursing and care of disease, the best chance of recovery. Hospital treatment, would, I believe, reduce very greatly the case mortality from this disease, and would also additionally reduce the diminishing prevalence.

This table shews the number of cases of this disease notified and the deaths therefrom, since 1891 to the present time.

Period.	Notified.	Deaths.	Case mortality per cent.
1891 to 1895	298	38	12.7
1896 to 1900	222	39	17.5
1901 to 1905	143	35	24.4
1906 to 1910	102	31	30.4
1911	15	8	53.3
1912	18	5	27.7
1913	22	6	27.2
	820	162	19.7

Diphtheria.—15 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, and seven deaths have resulted therefrom.

A convenient outfit for taking throat swabs, and also a supply of anti-diphtheritic serum is kept at the Police Station, for the convenience of doctors called to attend cases of this disease. The Council defray the expense of the bacteriological examination of the throat swabs, and also undertake to consider the payment for serum used in households where expense might stand in the way of this valuable remedy. The efficacy of the serum is in proportion to its earliness of injection, after the first three days of the disease, its power is very greatly diminished; after this period very large doses have to be used in order to produce satisfactory results.

In all cases an inspection of the house and drains is made immediately after receipt of notification.

Phthisis.—Tuberculous disease of all kinds has been responsible for 54 deaths, as against an average of 54 for the five preceding years. The death certificates indicate that 36 deaths were due to affections of the lungs; five to affections of the membrane of the brain; five to affections of the abdomen; and the remaining eight to affections of other organs.

The compulsory Notification of all forms of Tuberculosis became operative on February 1st, 1913, and in Accrington during the year there have been notified to me—

61 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, and

43 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis.

The act of notification forms the first step in the crusade against this terrible disease which has year by year been the cause of no less than 70,000 deaths in the British Isles, and it is estimated that we have at any one time over a quarter of a million people afflicted with it in various degrees of severity.

During the year my Council very kindly entertained a visit from the Exhibition against Tuberculosis, organised by the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis. The exhibition was installed in the Town Hall, and a very complete and enthusiastic committee of workers were invited to help in demonstrating to the visitors the meaning of the exhibits. During the day time, relays of the older school children from the whole of the schools of the Borough paid visits to the Exhibition, accompanied by their teachers who took them round and demonstrated the exhibits. The Education Authorities of the neighbouring townships of Church, Oswaldtwistle and Clayton-le-Moors, were also invited to send their older children from their schools along with teachers to view the Exhibition. In the evenings the Exhibition was open to the public when again an earnest band of workers from the Ambulance Corps and other organisations busied themselves in seeing that the kernel of the truths displayed in the Exhibition was not missed by the visitors. Altogether the visit was a great success. During five evenings of the week of exhibition I was fortunate in being able to get doctors of great eminence in the study of Tuberculosis to give lectures in the Ambulance Drill Hall on different aspects of this subject, and these lectures were well attended. Cinematograph films bearing on the subject were shown at the lectures.

For the success of the week's exhibition I am indebted to so many good workers that it is impossible and perhaps needless to record the doings of any ; everybody seemed

to be determined to do their best to arouse public interest against this terrible monster called Tuberculosis whose death dues and crippling powers make the "Titanic," and "Empress of Ireland" disasters mere fleabites in comparison. The Mayor helped us greatly by his good common-sense suggestions; the Town Clerk organised for us a splendid committee of management: Alderman Rawson was present at the whole of the lectures, and voiced the thanks of the borough to the outside medical specialists for their great kindness in coming to give us their enlightenment, and lastly, Mr. Crawshaw, my Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who acted as Secretary, worked night and day in carrying out the many details needed for the success of the undertaking. Over 2,300 children had the exhibition demonstrated to them, and the attendance of the general public numbered over 7,200.

Cancer.—Cancer has caused 37 deaths as against 29, 48, 44, 45, and 48 for the preceding five years. The part of the body primarily afflicted in each case is shown in the big Table of Causes of Death at the end of the report.

Water Supply.—The exceptionally high rainfall of 56.89 inches registered at Burnley Road Reservoirs and reported upon last year has been followed this year by a rainfall of 49.61 inches. Although this is 6.73 inches above the average rainfall for the last forty years, owing to the fact that the five months June to October were very dry months—11.52 inches only being registered as against an average for the last ten years for the same period of 18.05—many of the adjoining Boroughs were seriously inconvenienced, owing to a shortage of water. Happily, there was no necessity for any curtailment of the supply in Accrington, a full supply of good water has been maintained throughout the year.

The mixing of Altham water with that from other sources has been continued, with the result that the degree of hardness was kept at a consistently low figure, except during the dry months mentioned, when greater reliance than usual had to be placed upon the supply from Altham.

The quantity of water in the storage reservoirs at 31st December, 1913, was 192,000,000 gallons against an estimated quantity of 399,250,000 gallons at 31st December, 1912.

Housing, etc.—The housing question has engaged the attention of the Council on several occasions, and the conclusion come to was that there was no such scarcity of houses as to cause them to proceed to build under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

There is, of course, a demand for houses of small rental; houses of this character suitable for small families of one, two, or three persons are not very numerous, and, on the other hand, large families with small means have frequently a difficulty in obtaining a suitable house within their means.

I am satisfied that there is not any serious degree of over-crowding.

Disposal of Excrement.—The sewage of the Borough is carried away by the water carriage system of disposal, and is dealt with by the Accrington and Church Outfall Sewerage Board, at their works at Coppy Clough. Pails are rapidly disappearing, their place being taken by water closets. There are now only about 1109 pail closets in the Borough, which are regularly attended to, their contents being disposed of through the main sewer at the Depot in Hyndburn Road, not far distant from Coppy Clough.

Waste water closets, to my mind, leave much to be desired, they are not nearly so cleanly as fresh water closets, and I believe, in many cases, are wasteful of water.

Disinfecting Apparatus.—Our steam disinfecting apparatus is more than adequate for our needs, and continues to work satisfactorily.

Abattoirs.—The Public Abattoirs are regularly inspected, and are under the constant care of one of the Corporation's workmen, who resides on the premises.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—The following samples were purchased during the year, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, viz. :—

Milk	65
Butter	35
Whisky	3
Rum	6
Rice	4
Olive Oil	8
Jam	2
Lard	3
Sausage	3
Pepper	2
Mustard	2
Preserved Cream (bottles)	2
Cream	5
Tinned Pears	1
,, Tomatoes	1
,, Salmon	1
,, Sardines	1
,, Crab	1
,, Lobster	1
,, Condensed Milk	1
,, Boiled Rabbit	1
Potted Shrimps	2
	150

According to the Analyst's certificates, 146 of the samples were genuine; six of the samples (milk) were described as being of poor quality, and four of the samples (whisky, mustard, cream and potted shrimps) were certified not genuine. In the case of the whisky, proceedings were taken against the vendor, and a fine of 5/- and costs was imposed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

1.—Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	65	Nil.
Cream	7	2

Both these samples of Cream were taken from one shop, one unofficially and the other officially, and the analyses were as follows :—

Unofficial sample.	Water and non-fatty organic matter	46.92%
	Fat	52.8
	Boric Acid	.28
		100.
Official sample.	Cream	99.8%
	Boron preservative (expressed as Boric Acid) ..	.2
		100.

On taking the above samples the vendors omitted to attach the required label to the vessel in which the cream was sold, and on being applied to for an explanation, it was stated the assistant serving the cream had been recently appointed, and had accidentally overlooked the attachment of the label. The Local Authority accepted this explanation, and did not think it advisable to proceed further in the matter.

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(A) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made ..	2
(2) Statements incorrect	Nil.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—Bank Top Farm has been reconstructed during the year, making 48 farms which have now complied with the Regulations drawn up in 1901, out of a total of 52 in the Borough, and of the remaining four, three are not in occupation. Although the construction of the byres has been greatly improved as regards air space, means of ventilation and arrangements for cleanliness, there yet remains in the minds of many of the farmers a deeply rooted antipathy against giving the cows that free ventilation which was aimed at when the reconstructions were carried out. The farms are regularly visited, and the lime-washing twice a year is carried out and inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Smoke Nuisance.—Up to the present year the maximum number of minutes per hour allowed for the emission of dense smoke was eight minutes, irrespective of the number of boilers. The attention of the Health Committee was drawn to this obviously unfair arrangement, and a Resolution was passed which is embodied in the following circular letter, a copy of which was sent to the various mill-owners, and also their stokers.

TOWN HALL,

ACCRINGTON.

DEAR SIR,

Smoke Nuisance and Abatement.

I am directed to draw your attention to a recent Resolution adopted by the Town Council as an instruction to their Inspectors in their observations and reports upon Factory and Workshop chimneys.

Resolved—That in future the following be adopted as the maximum number of minutes per hour to be allowed for the emission of dense smoke, viz., in the case of Mills or Works where to one chimney there is **one boiler, 3 minutes; two boilers, 5 minutes; 3 boilers, 7 minutes; and in the same ratio over and above 3 boilers.**

If, during the observation of the Inspectors, these limits are found to be exceeded, a report of same will be made in the first place to the Health Committee, and will no doubt be followed by a formal notice to the party or firm offending. If, after that, there is a repetition of the offence, a summons will be issued, which may entail heavy penalty.

The Corporation are satisfied that the pollution of the atmosphere by dense smoke can be greatly reduced, if not completely abolished, and that with modern boilers and appliances, and careful stoking and attention, the limits named in the above Resolution need not be exceeded.

The emission of dense smoke at any time means, not only wasteful consumption of fuel, but also a prejudicial effect upon public health and comfort, and the Corporation trust they may have your earnest co-operation and support in their endeavours to put an end to the nuisance.

Yours faithfully,

A. H. AITKEN,

Town Clerk.

Factory and Workshops Acts.—Frequent visits are made to the Factories and Workshops to ascertain their condition as far as the matters under the supervision of the Local Authority are concerned.

Notifications under Sections 5 and 14 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, have been received from H.M. Inspector, as follows :—

KEARNS, ALLEN & CO :—

"Insanitary and unsuitable sanitary accommodation provided for the women and girls employed in the factory. The present situation of the present conveniences is most unsuitable." Five new closets erected in suitable position.

178 BLACKBURN ROAD :—

"Gas stove not ventilated." Provided new gas stove coupled to chimney flue.

229 BLACKBURN ROAD :—

"Ceiling of bakehouse requires limewashing." Bakehouse limewashed.

70 BLACKBURN ROAD :—

"There is no sanitary accommodation provided for the men." Water closet provided.

RANGER COURT (POLLARD'S) :—

"Workrooms and closet require limewashing." Premises limewashed.

GRANGE LANE (HARGREAVES') :—

"Workshop requires limewashing." Workshop limewashed.

EDGAR STREET (NEILD'S) :—

"Workshop appears to require limewashing." Workshop limewashed.

Horne Street (Hargreaves') :—

"Walls of workshop dirty, due to a defective roof." Workshop limewashed.

Dale Street (E. J. Riley's) :—

"Insufficient means of escape in case of fire." Additional exits provided.

39 Birtwistle Street :—

"Workroom requires cleansing." Workroom cleansed.

Blackburn Road (Riley & Riley) :—

"Ceiling of workshop in an apparently dangerous condition." Matter attended to.

Stanley Street (Co-op Society) :—

"Water closet communicates directly with workroom." Closet cut off entirely from workroom.

Back Victoria Street (Cook's) :—

"Bakehouse requires limewashing." Bakehouse limewashed.

437a Blackburn Road :—

"Bakehouse requires limewashing." Bakehouse limewashed.

51 Warner Street :—

"One side of wall damp, due to defective roof." Premises ceased to be occupied as a workshop.

Blackburn Road (London House) :—

"Closets communicate directly with workroom." Matter attended to.

2b Richmond Street :—

"Water closet requires limewashing." Closet limewashed.

11 Spring Hill Road :—

"Bakehouse in a dirty condition." Bakehouse cleansed and limewashed.

Countess Street (Heaton's) :—
"Closet requires limewashing." Closet limewashed.

2 Peel Street :—
"Gas iron heater not ventilated." Gas iron fixed in fireplace.

42 Victoria Street :—
"Bakehouse requires limewashing." Bakehouse limewashed.

7 Eagle Street :—
"Gas iron heater not ventilated." Gas iron fixed in fireplace.

44 Nuttall Street :—
"Bakehouse requires limewashing." Bakehouse limewashed.

176 Burnley Road :—
"Bakehouse requires limewashing." Bakehouse limewashed.

Antley (Lonsdale & Bartholomew's) :—
"Insufficient means of escape in case of fire." Iron fire-escape fixed on outside of building.

173 Avenue Parade :—
"Bakehouse requires limewashing." Bakehouse limewashed.

Gillies Street (Pierce & Brewer's) :—
"Workshop requires limewashing." Workshop limewashed.

Bold Street (Pierce & Brewer's) :—
"Workshop requires limewashing." Workshop limewashed.

132 Blackburn Road :—
"Bakehouse requires limewashing." Bakehouse limewashed.

18 Hood Street :—
"Bakehouse requires limewashing." Bakehouse limewashed.

The following is a more detailed list of the various Workshops in the Borough.

Bakers, Confectioners, etc.	36
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.	62.
Tailors	26
Bootmakers, Cloggers, etc.	37
Hosiers	3
Brush-maker	1
Harness-makers	4
Cycle and Motor Repairers	2
Cabinet-makers, Joiners, etc.	12
Basket-maker	1
Fent Sorters	2
French Polishers, Upholsterers	6
Plumbers	7
Painters	5
Masons	2
Smiths	6
Wheelwrights, Coach Builders	4
Electrical Engineers	2
Hot Water Engineer	1
Picture Framers	3
Jewellers	5
Photographers	3
Sugar Boiler	1
Coopers	2
Tinsmiths	2
Chemical Manufacturers	4
Paper Bag Makers	2
Rag Sorters	2
Beer Bottler	1
Soap and Boiler Compo Makers	2
Sauce Maker	1
Fish Curers	2
Tripe Boilers	6
Gut Scraper	1
Piano Repairer	1
Christmas Card Dealer	1
Polish Maker	1
Florists	3
Weighing Instrument Repairer	1
Gas and Water Meter Repairer	1
Ropemaker	1
	265

Factories	155
Cotton Cloth Factories	29

The following is a copy of the official form required by the Home Office as to the proceedings taken in connection with the supervision of Factories, Workshops, etc.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries).	29	..	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries).	312	7	..
WORKPLACES	31	..	..
TOTAL	372	7	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	9	9	..	..
Want of Ventilation	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances	7	7	..	..
Sanitary accommodation — Insufficient	1	1	..	..
Sanitary accommodation — Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	..	..
Sanitary accommodation — Not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101)	..	..	..	..
Breach of Special Sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	10	10	..	..
Other offences	..	..	..	..
Total	30	30	..	..

Class.	Number.		
		Outw'k's	
	Lists	Contractors	Workmen
3.—HOME WORK.			
Lists of Outworkers, (Section 107):—			
Lists received: Twice in the year	22	4	38
,, Once in the year	2	2	..
Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils	..	13	
,, ,, ,, received from ,,	..	...	
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises	..	32	
Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Sec. 108):—		..	
Instances			
Notices served			
4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.			
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.			
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here. — Bakers, Confectioners	36		
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	62		
Tailors, &c.	26		
Cloggers, Bootmakers, &c.	37		
Other Workshops	104		
Total number of Workshops on Register	265		
5.—OTHER MATTERS.			
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	..		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) — Notified by H.M. Inspector	28		
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	28		
Other	..		
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—			
Certificates granted during the year	..		
In use at the end of the year	7		

Table showing Birth and Death Rates in certain Towns in 1913.

Name.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infants' Deaths per 1000 Births.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malignant Disease Death Rate.	Average Death Rate for 10 years, 1902–1913.
Ashton-under-Lyne....	45179	23.5	16.8	163	2.3	3.1	1.	.2	.9	..
Blackburn	133931	21.7	15.8	147	..	3.07	.65	.34	1.03	..
Blackpool	64186	16.25	14.24	125	.64	2.01	.76	.34	1.43	12.36
Burnley.....	109021	22.8	16.8	174	.34	3.31	.96	.33	.89	17.6
Burton-on-Trent	48000	21.66	13.69	95	1.06	..	1.10	.36	1.06	13.30
Bury	59159	20.06	15.53	141	1.64	2.99	1.01	.32	.89	16.14
Carlisle	52497	22.1	14.6	127	.8	1.7	1.3	.4	1.2	..
Clitheroe	12800	21.5	16.7	97	.85	2.65	.93	.07	1.71	14.56
Crewe	45652	22.14	11.6	103	.63	1.92	.54	.56	.96	13.4
Darwen	40824	18.08	14.18	127	.27	2.50	.78	.29	1.05	..
Keighley	44010	19.01	14.61	123	.95	2.40	.81	.59	1.29	15.5
Lancaster	38547	19.66	13.46	96	.77	2.41	.95	.10	1.32	..
Nelson	41000	17.3	11.5	91	.73	2.68	.63	.24	.95	10.94
Padiham	14000	23.85	16.43	146	1.35	3.0	.5	.28	.78	..
Southport	71092	15.23	13.05	93	.53	1.93	.87	.32	1.39	13.82
Wigan	91573	27.78	18.42	179	3.04	4.66	.88	.64	.58	17.76
Church	7000	23.	13.7	80	.85	3.	.42	.71	.42	15.9
Clayton-le-Moors	9100	22.7	15.8	169	1.8	2.1	1.	.6	.8	14.6
Oswaldtwistle	16040	22.38	15.89	157	1.37	2.36	.68	.12	1.05	15.02
Accrington	45525	19.63	14.21	116	.68	2.65	.79	.39	.81	14.39

TABLE (C).

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Summmary of Medical Officer's Report for 1913.

Borough of Accrington.

Medical Officer of Health, Arthur Greenhalgh.

Inspector of Nuisances, Richard Diggle.

What is the character of the Hospital Accommodation? For Small-pox, Corrugated iron building. For other Infectious Diseases,—

Is it Joint or otherwise? Belongs to Accrington.

Number of Beds available for your district? For Small-pox, 24.

Number of cases removed to Hospital from your District. Small-pox, —. Diphtheria, —. Scarlet Fever, —. Enteric Fever, —. Erysipelas, —. Puerperal Fever, —. Total, —.

Deaths in Hospital of patients from your District. From what causes?

How is Disinfection carried out? Houses, Formalin fumigation and spray. Number of Houses disinfected, 197. Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, etc., (steam or otherwise)? Steam (Goddard, Massey & Warner). Where is apparatus situated? Hyndburn Road Depot (within the District).

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Chicken-pox, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, &c.)? If so, what are they?—Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Diseases specially prevalent? Period?

Any Schools Closed? No. If so, what disease?

Number of Special Reports made under Art. XIX. (15 and 16) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1910. None.

Bacteriological Examinations. Number and nature of specimens examined—Ringworm, 7. Sputum, 2.

Arrangement (if any) made under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910? Supply of serum kept at Police Station.

"The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909"—Has your Authority determined the procedure to be adopted for the inspection of your District as required by Article 1 of the Regulations?—Yes. Has your Authority prepared, as required by Article 1 (3), a list of dwelling-houses, the early inspection of which is desirable?—Yes. Has your Authority designated an officer to undertake the special inspection of houses and to keep the records stipulated by Article 2. If so, what officer?—Inspector of Nuisances. Have the necessary books, forms, &c., for keeping the required records been obtained?—Yes. Action taken in 1913—Number of Dwelling-houses inspected.—405.

Number of Dwelling-houses considered unfit for human habitation.—6. Number of Representations to Authority with a view to making Closing Orders.—nil. Number of Closing Orders made.—nil. Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders.—96. Number of Dwelling-houses put into a fit state of habitation after making Closing Orders.—nil. Number of Dwelling-houses demolished.—1. General Character of defects found to exist.—(See Inspector's Report). Is there a deficiency of housing accommodation ?—If so, where ?—No appreciable deficiency.

From where is the Water Supply obtained ? Dean Clough, Mitchell's, and Burnley Road reservoirs in addition to a copious supply of deep well water from Altham. What is its condition ?—Good. Possibilities of contamination ?—nil. Is it subject to your inspection ?—Yes.

Is Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily ?—Yes. How performed (by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses) ?—By Sanitary Authority.

How is the Refuse disposed of ?—By destruction by burning. Has a Destructor been provided ?—Yes, Horsfall's 6-cell destructor.

Sewage Disposal Works. Method of treatment.—Bacterial filter beds. What is the character of the Drainage system ?—Good. Drain Testing, Flushing, &c. ?—Satisfactory.

Action taken with regard to the Pollution of Streams.—None.

Canal Boats : Number Inspected.—

What is the condition of the Bakehouses ?—Good.

What is the condition of the Slaughter Houses ?—Good. Has a Public Abattoir been provided ?—Yes.

What is the condition of the Lodging Houses ?—Fair.

Are they registered ?—Yes.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools ?—Good.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected ?—Yes. What is their condition ?—With one or two exceptions, very good.

Have Regulations been made under the Order of the L.G.B. ?—Yes. Are they enforced ?—Yes.

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow.—600 c.ft.

Number of Cowkeepers.—52. Number on Register.—52.

Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers).—21 in the District ; 86 outside the District. Number on Register.—107. Action taken (if any) as to Tuberculous Milk ?—Veterinary Inspector appointed to examine all Milch Cows.

Food unfit for Human consumption : amount seized or surrendered —10,535 lbs. of Beef, 23 sets of organs, 133 lbs. of Pork, 224 lbs. of Udders, 463 lbs. of Fish, 66 Couples of Rabbits, and 24 Baskets of Strawberries.

Number of Carcases and parts of Carcases condemned for Tuberculosis ? 22

Number of Legal Proceedings, and result.—None.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances.—Number of Notices served 174. Nuisances remedied, 478. Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result.—None.

Closet Accommodation of the District—

Number of Privy Middens. 30 (including Farms).

Pail Closets. 1109

Fresh Water Closets. 1154

Waste Water Closets. 9053

Number of Privy Middens converted during 1913—To W.C.s 8; to Pails, &c., 2.

Number of Pail Closets converted to W.Cs., 56

Smoke :—

Number of Observations.—31

Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result.—None.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour ?—3 minutes 1 boiler; 5 minutes 2 boilers; 7 minutes 3 boilers.

Has the Authority adopted—

"The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890" ?—Yes.

"The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890" ?—Yes.

"The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907"?—No.

"The Notification of Births Act, 1907" ?—No.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed ?—Yes.

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1913.—

Appointment of Lady Health Visitor.

Daily collection of Fish and Vegetable Garbage.

Insistence in carrying out Bye-laws relating to Stable Manure.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of district.—

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

1913

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN

Table I.—For Whole District.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number. *	Rate.	of Non-residents register'd in the District.	of Resi-dents not register'd in the District.	Number. *	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number. *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	44555	1012			631	14.16	16	47	139		662	14.85
1909	44699	946			648	14.49	17	48	117		679	15.19
1910	44875	926			566	12.61	9	43	101		600	13.37
1911	45075	785	792	17.57	681	15.10	16	46	143	180.55	711	15.77
1912	45175	842	847	18.75	499	11.04	12	45	65	76.74	532	11.77
1913	45525	889	894	19.63	598	13.13	18	67	104	116.33	647	14.21

Notes.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates are not available. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 3426.6

Total population at all ages 45,029
Number of inhabited houses 10,688
Average number of persons per house 4.2
} At Census of 1911.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

Table II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases notified in each Locality (*e.g.* Parish or Ward) of the District							
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upw'd	West Ward	C'ntr'l Ward.	North Ward	Peel Park Ward	East Ward	South Ward.	High'r Antley Ward.	Spring Hill Ward
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)..	15	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5	1	1	3
Erysipelas	28	1	..	..	3	12	8	4	5	3	3	3	4	4	1	5
Scarlet fever	123	1	29	84	5	4	..	..	3	4	15	28	22	18	20	13
Enteric fever	22	..	2	2	3	8	7	..	..	..	6	2	9	5	..	..
Puerperal fever.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	61	..	..	9	15	25	11	1	4	9	4	8	16	5	9	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	43	..	4	14	17	6	2	..	4	4	3	5	7	1	9	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum—	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	297	4	45	115	43	57	28	5	21	21	34	46	64	34	40	37

Isolation Hospital—Name and Situation: For treatment of Small-pox only. Total available beds:—24

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes: Certified	642	103	20	16	20	34	88	166	195	..
All causes: Uncertified	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
1 Enteric Fever	6	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	..
2 Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Measles	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Scarlet Fever	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 Whooping Cough	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Diphtheria and Croup	7	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
8 Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	36	..	..	..	3	10	11	11	1	..
10 Tuberculous Meningitis	5	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	13	1	1	..	3	3	2	3	..	..
12 Cancer, malignant disease	37	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	11	1
13 Rheumatic Fever	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
14 Meningitis	6	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15 Organic Heart Disease	64	..	..	..	1	1	14	19	29	..
16 Bronchitis	62	8	5	1	1	1	1	18	27	..
17 Pneumonia (all forms)	48	6	4	..	..	5	12	11	10	2
18 Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	11	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	..
19 Diarrhœa and Enteritis	40	35	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	1
20 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	4
21 Cirrhosis of Liver	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
21A Alcoholism	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	6	..
23 Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24 Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
25 Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	32	30	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
26 Violent Deaths, excluding suicide	18	..	..	3	1	1	4	3	6	6
27 Suicide	13	..	..	..	..	3	6	3	1	..
28 Other defined Diseases	180	16	4	..	2	6	14	45	93	12
29 Diseases ill-defined or unknown	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	2	..
Totals	647	104	21	16	20	34	89	166	197	27

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

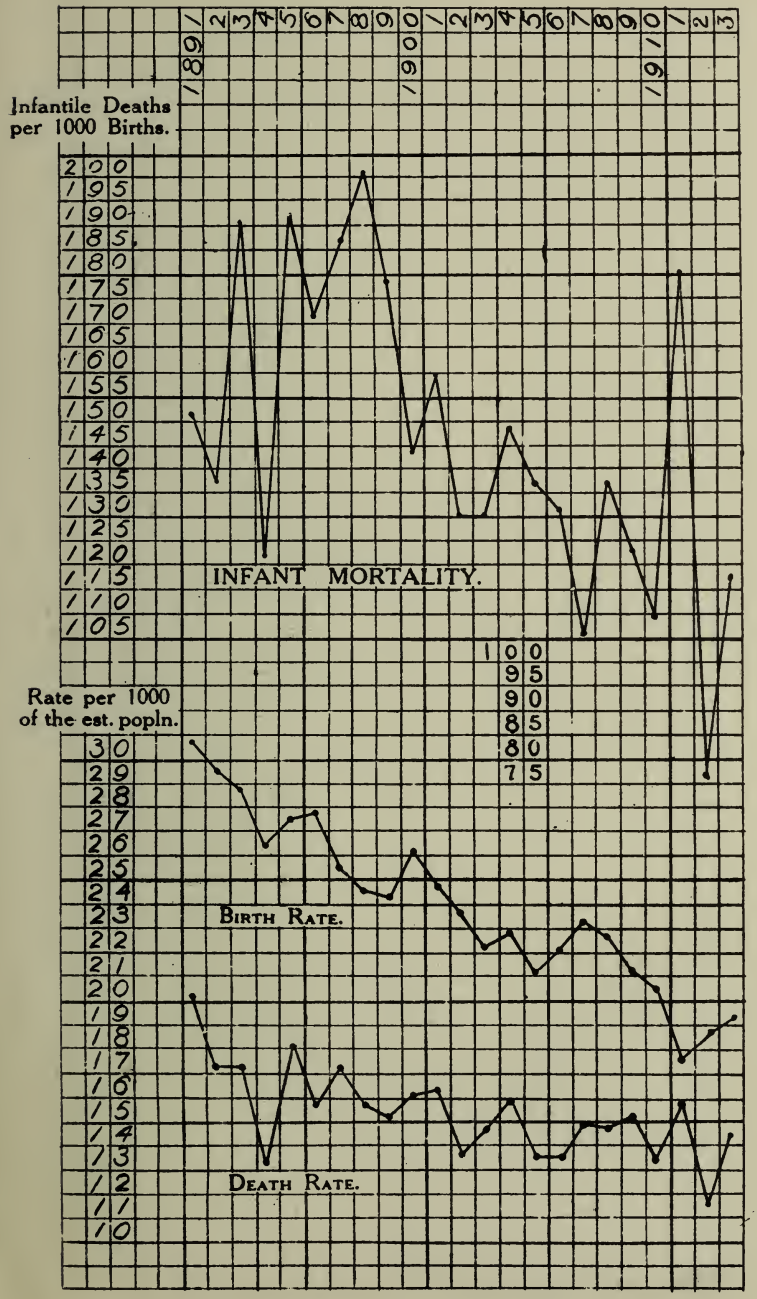
1913. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1–2 weeks.	2–3 weeks.	3–4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1–3 months.	3–6 months.	6–9 months.	9–12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	WARDS. West.	Central.	North.	Peel Park.	East.	South.	Higher Antley.	Spring Hill.
All Causes { Certified	26	2	5	..	33	20	28	14	8	103	13	27	9	14	17	9	7	7
All Causes { Uncertified	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	1	..	8	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	6	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	9	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	..
Enteritis	..	..	1	..	1	5	11	7	2	26	1	9	6	4	4	1	1	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	10	1	1	..	12	2	..	..	..	14	4	3	1	1	..	1	3	1
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	9	1	1	..	11	2	3	..	..	16	2	3	1	..	2	3	2	3
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
	27	2	5	..	34	20	28	14	8	104	13	27	9	14	18	9	7	7

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate .... 852; Illegitimate .. 42

Nett Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants .. 100; Illegitimate Infants .. 4

Chart shewing Death rates, Birth rates, and Infantile Mortality rates, from 1891-1913.



Deaths of Accrington Residents from all Causes during 1913

(Classified in accordance with the MANUAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH, as prepared by the Registrar-General.)

DISEASES.	Total	Under 1
I. General Diseases.		
1 Enteric Fever	6	
6 Measles	1	
7 Scarlet Fever	2	
8 Whooping Cough	3	3
9A Diphtheria	7	
10 Influenza	2	
20B Septicæmia	1	
28A Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	
B Phthisis (not defined as Tuberculous)	18	
29A Acute Phthisis	2	
30 Tuberculous Meningitis	3	2
31A Tabes Mesenterica	1	
B Other Peritoneal and Intestinal Tubercle	4	1
32 Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	4	
34C " other Organs	1	
35 Disseminated Tuberculosis	3	
37 Syphilis	1	
39 Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	1	
40 " Stomach, Liver, etc.	14	
41 " Peritoneum, Intestines, and Rectum	6	
42 " Female Genital Organs	6	
43 " Breast	5	
45 " other or unspecified Organs	5	
47 Rheumatic Fever	3	
48A Chronic Rheumatism	2	
B Osteo-arthritis	3	
50 Diabetes	4	
53B Lymphadenoma	1	
54 Anæmia	6	
55B Other General Diseases Purpura	1	
56 Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	4	
II. Diseases of the Nervous System, and of the Organs of Special Sense.		
60 Encephalitis	1	
61C Meningitis Other forms	6	3
62 Locomotor Ataxy	1	
63A Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	1	
B " "	2	
64A Apoplexy	8	
D Cerebral Atheroma	2	
E Cerebral Hæmorrhage	27	
65 Softening of Brain	3	
66A Paralysis without specified cause Hemiplegia	8	
67 General Paralysis of the Insane	3	
68 Other forms of Mental Alienation	1	
69 Epilepsy	2	
71A Infantile Convulsions: With Teething	2	
B " Other	4	3
72 Chorea	1	
76A Diseases of the Ears Mastoid Disease	1	
B " Other		
III. Diseases of the Circulatory System.		
78A Acute Endocarditis Acute Myocarditis	1	
79A Organic Disease of the Heart. Valvular Disease	29	
B " " Fatty Degeneration	9	
C " " Other Organic Disease	26	
80 Angina Pectoris	1	
81B Diseases of the Arteries, etc. Arterial Sclerosis	2	
82A Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	2	
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System.		
89 & 90 Bronchitis	62	8
91 Broncho-pneumonia	14	6
92A Lobar Pneumonia	17	
B Pneumonia (type not stated)	17	
93A Pleurisy Empyema	1	
B " Other	3	
94B Pulmonary Oedema and Congestion	5	
96 Asthma	1	
97 Pulmonary Emphysema	1	
V. Diseases of the Digestive System.		
99A Diseases of the Mouth and annexa. Teeth and Gums	1	
B " " Thrush, etc.	1	1
100C Other Diseases of the Pharynx	1	
101 Diseases of the Æsophagus	1	
102 Perforating Ulcer of Stomach	2	
103A Inflammation of Stomach	4	2
B Other Diseases of the Stomach	2	
104–5A Diarrhœa and Enteritis. Infective Enteritis.	10	9
B Diarrhœa—not returned as Infect.	10	9
D Gastro-enteritis	19	17
H Duodenal Ulcer	1	
108 Appendicitis	6	
109A Hernia	1	
B Intestinal Obstruction	4	
110 Other Diseases of the Intestines	3	1
112 Hydatid of Liver	1	
113A Cirrhosis of the Liver (not returned as alcoholic)	5	
B (returned as alcoholic)	1	
114 Biliary Calculi	3	
117 Peritonitis (cause unstated)	3	1
VI. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.		
119 Acute Nephritis	5	
120A Bright's Disease	10	
B Nephritis (unqualified), and Uræmia	1	
122D Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa	2	
126 Diseases of the Prostate	1	
131 Ovarian Cyst (non-cancerous)		
VII. The Puerperal State.		
136 Other Accidents of Childbirth	2	
137 Puerperal Fever	1	
138A Puerperal Nephritis and Uræmia	1	
C Puerperal Convulsions	1	
VIII. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.		
142A Senile Gangrene	2	
D Other Gangrene	1	
143 Carbuncle	1	
145B Diseases of the Integumentary System Eczema	1	1
X. Malformations.		
150A Congenital Hydrocephalus	1	
D Other Congenital Malformations	1	
XI. Diseases of Early Infancy.		
151A Premature Birth	14	14
B Infantile Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	15	15
C Icterus Neonatorum	1	1
152B Atelectasis	6	6
C Injuries at Birth	1	1
XII. Old Age.		
154B Senile Decay	47	
XIII. Affections produced by External Causes.		
155 Suicide by Poison	1	
157 Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	3	
158 Suicide by Drowning	4	
159 Suicide by Firearms	2	
160 Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	1	
162 Suicide by Crushing	1	
165 Other Acute Poisonings	1	
167 Burns	1	
169 Accidental Drowning	4	
172 Injury by Fall	6	
175 Injury by Crushing (vehicles, etc.)	4	
186 Other Violence	3	
XIV. Ill-defined Causes.		
188A Syncope	1	
189A Ill-defined Causes Heart Failure	6	
B " Atrophy, Debility, etc. (aged 1 year and under 70)	1	
E " Other ill-defined Deaths	3	
	647	104

Public Health Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1913.

RICHARD DIGGLE, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
ACCRINGTON.

To the Sanitary Authority
of the Borough of Accrington.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the work done by this Department.

Inspections under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

405 houses in the following districts have been inspected.

Bold Street	83	houses.
Hodder Street	48	,,
Hindle and Oxford Streets ..	13	,,
Spencer Street	94	,,
Stanley Street	84	,,
Cobden and Kenyon Streets ..	10	,,
Pickup Street	16	,,
Union Street	20	,,
Collier and Pilling Streets ..	10	,,
Other districts	27	,,

As a result of the inspections many improvements have been effected, and the following include some of the most important, viz. :—

Pickup Street (16 houses). Plans and specifications were prepared showing the alterations considered necessary to put the property in a proper sanitary condition, including the conversion of the privies to water closets, and the provision of a new drainage scheme; the building of sculleries to two single houses, and the making of through ventilation; provision of new windows to increase the lighting and ventilation; the flagging of the yards and the provision of galvanised bins for ashes.

The scheme was submitted to the owner, who agreed to carry out the work without formal notices being served.

Cobden and Kenyon Streets (10 houses). This property was treated in a somewhat similar manner. In this case a one-roomed house was closed as a separate dwelling, and added to the adjoining house. A building used as a workshop was pulled down, and sculleries built to two houses which provided more accommodation and through ventilation. Larger sash windows were provided; all the out buildings reconstructed, substituting water closets for the pails; the yards flagged; dust bins provided; and the system of drainage reconstructed.

Plantation Street (5 houses). A very desirable improvement was effected at this property. Two of the houses were considered unfit for habitation, and it was only by the demolition of one house that any decided improvement could be made. A plan was prepared showing the above suggestion, along with the reconstruction of the outbuildings, closets, etc., and the provision of new windows and through ventilation. The owner agreed, and the work was carried out.

Collier and Pilling Streets (10 houses). A plan and specification were prepared, showing the work necessary to put the property in a sanitary condition, including the conversion of some offensive old privies to water carriage system. Tenders were obtained, the costs apportioned to the satisfaction of the various owners, and the work proceeded with.

The following is a summary of the work done under this heading:—

Total houses inspected	405
Total houses found satisfactory	253
Total houses found defective (slight)..	79
Total houses found defective (serious)	67
Total houses found unfit for habitation	6
Number of statutory notices served..	..
Number of informal notices served ..	76
Number of closing orders	..

Of the 146 defective houses, 92 have been remedied.

Of the six houses unfit for habitation, four have been rendered fit without closing orders having to be made, one has been permanently closed, and the other has been demolished.

Defects found.		Remedied.
Insanitary pail closets ..	11 ..	11
Insanitary privies ..	7 ..	7
Insanitary ashpits ..	9 ..	9
Defective drainage ..	39 ..	35
Defective yard paving ..	62 ..	55
Defective floors	13 ..	13
Defective walls	9 ..	7
Defective roofs	16 ..	9
Defective stairs	2 ..	1
Defective ashpit doors ..	19 ..	3
Defective troughing ..	17 ..	15
Defective rain water pipes	13 ..	10
Defective plastering ..	15 ..	11
Defective windows ..	37 ..	35
Defective fire ranges ..	12 ..	11
Defective dishstones ..	17 ..	13
Defective doors	3 ..	..
Dilapidated outbuildings	11 ..	11
Houses damp	18 ..	14
Houses not properly ventilated..	16 ..	16
Houses dirty	8 ..	8
Houses overcrowded ..	2 ..	2
Houses unfit for habitation	6 ..	4
Houses permanently closed	.. ..	2
Defective waste pipes ..	29 ..	25

Nuisances, etc.

In addition to the work done under the Housing and Town Planning Act, other matters have been remedied, including :—

Insanitary pail closets	45
Defective drainage	24
Defective tippers, etc., to W.W.C.'s ..	21
Defective rain water pipes..	2
Defective street gullies	5
Defective waste pipes	2
Defective ashpit doors, etc.	5
Accumulations of manure	33
Ashes bins renewed	10
House overcrowded	1
House dirty	1
Stables dirty	2
Choked W.W.C.'s and drains (opened by Corporation workmen)	1862

Waste Water Closets.

I would like to call the attention of the Council to the large number of choked waste water closets (1862), which have been opened by the Corporation's workmen.

It is difficult to say which type of closet is best for careless tenants, but I am convinced after many years' experience that the waste water closet from a sanitary point of view is an abomination, and little better than a pail closet.

When these closets are blocked (which is frequent), it is generally found that they are not reported until there is some evidence of sewage running over the yard surface, and many nuisances difficult to remedy are caused by the percolations of sewage into the foundations of property. The blockages are mostly preventable and usually caused by careless tenants and mischievous children.

In my opinion the only closet to be recommended is the fresh water flush, the first cost is certainly no more than the cost of fixing a waste water closet, and the only obstacle to its general adoption seems to be the annual water rate, which I should be pleased to see adjusted to allow one fresh water closet for each house without charge.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

The work done under this head will be found in the Medical Officer of Health's portion of the Report.

During the year a Lady Health Visitor has been appointed and the inspection of bakehouses and workshops where females are employed, forms part of her duties.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1913, which came into force on May 1st, 1913, gives the Local Authority increased powers to deal with bovine animals suffering from Tuberculosis.

One case—a cow suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation—was notified, and all the formalities as required by the Order were complied with.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.

The whole of the cowsheds in the Borough, with one exception, have now been made to comply with the Regulations. Bank Top Farm has been re-modelled, more provision being made for lighting, ventilation, and air space.

The Regulations as to limewashing, etc., were carried out in May and October.

Disinfection.

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year :—

Scarlet Fever	123
Diphtheria	15
Typhoid Fever	22
Puerperal Fever	2
Erysipelas	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	61
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	43

Each case was visited—the Tuberculosis cases by the Lady Health Visitor—and instructions given as to the necessary precautions to be taken to prevent the spreading of the disease. After the recovery, or death, of the patients, the houses were disinfected with formaldehyde, and the bedding, clothing, etc., taken away and treated in the steam disinfector.

260 rooms, 1,456 articles of clothing and bedding, 30 books, and 4 schools were disinfected, and 220 articles of clothing and bedding destroyed.

School Inspection.

The Elementary day schools were thoroughly cleaned down during the Easter and August holidays, and many visits were made at the time of the cleansing operations.

Slaughter Houses and Markets.

The Slaughter Houses and Markets have been kept under constant observation, and the following is a summary of the food destroyed as unfit for sale :—

> 10,535-lbs. of Beef, 23 sets of organs, 133-lbs. of Pork, 224-lbs. of Udders, 463-lbs. of Fish, 66 couples of Rabbits, and 24 baskets of Strawberries.

During the year, 2,538 beasts, 341 calves, 25,155 sheep, and 513 pigs have been slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoirs.

Offensive Trades.

The premises used for offensive trades were frequently inspected, and with one exception found to be fairly well regulated. In the case of the exception the occupier was warned, and since then there has been a decided improvement.

Common Lodging Houses.

The large Model Lodging House, and two smaller lodging houses are inspected weekly. On several occasions, I had reason to complain of the condition of one of the smaller houses, and threatened to close the place; however, as a great improvement was effected, I took no further action in the matter.

The "houses let in lodgings" are also inspected regularly, and found to be fairly well conducted.

Petroleum.

Eleven licences for the storage of products of petroleum were renewed, and seven additional licences granted.

Smoke Nuisance.

The Council have adopted the following Resolution:—

> That in future the following be adopted as the maximum number of minutes per hour to be allowed for the emission of dense smoke, viz.: In the case of mills or works where to one chimney there is one boiler, 3 minutes; two boilers, 5 minutes; three boilers, 7 minutes; and in the same ratio over and above three boilers.

31 observations were taken during the year.

Street Scavenging.

There are 44 miles of paved streets in the Borough which are scavenged by this Department, and every effort is made to keep them clean and tidy. All the main roads are machine swept twice a week, other roads as required, and in addition, 14 men with handcarts are employed picking up the usual street litter, in all parts of the town.

In addition to the refuse collected by the hand-cart men, 1,935 loads of sweepings have been removed from the streets, and 1,440 loads of refuse from the street gullies.

On January 11th, the staff was called upon to deal with a heavy fall of snow. All available carts and men were employed to clear the main thoroughfares as early and economically as possible. 1,780 loads of snow were removed, and the extra cost to the Department was £185.

The total cost of scavenging was £2,390.

Removal of House and Shop Refuse.

On November 10th, a daily collection of refuse from greengrocers and fishdealers' shops was commenced, and has given great satisfaction, particularly to the general public and the men at the Destructors. Previous to the new arrangement, they had often to deal with refuse in a putrid and offensive condition. I consider the improvement well worth the extra expense.

Waste paper is collected from all shops and business premises weekly.

The amount of refuse collected and removed to the Destructors was 11,505 tons, and 342 tons (estimated) deposited on various tips, making a total of 11,847 tons

The weight of refuse works out at 1 ton, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. per house, or 5 cwts. 22 lbs. per inhabitant, per annum.,

Destructors.

The Destructors continue to work under very adverse conditions on account of the deficient chimney draught caused by the abnormal growth of the electricity undertaking. Many alterations have been tried, without satisfactory results, and it has finally been decided that no alteration can be made to the present plant which could be considered advisable or economical, and, taking into consideration the future requirements of the Electricity Department, the only way to meet the difficulty would appear to be the removal of the Destructors to a new site.

Fish Manure.—The plant installed for converting the fish refuse to manure continues to give good results. 26 tons 5 cwts. 1 qr. have been sold during the year, realising £197 5s. 2d.

The accompanying table shows the cost of collecting and destroying the refuse from 1901 to 1913 inclusive.

The following shows the weight of material sorted from the refuse, and the amount realised for same, together with the residual, etc., from the Destructors.

	Weight.			Amount realised.		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	87	6	2	65	9	9
,, (School)..	1	2	0	1	7	6
String	0	11	0	1	13	0
Bright tins	40	13	1	34	17	11
Other Scrap Metal	31	14	1	31	8	5
Clinker	1330	6	2	77	12	0
Mortar	3967	14	2	843	2	10
Fish Manure	26	5	1	197	5	2
Calorific power (Electricity Department).	....			563	15	5
				£1816	12	0
* Last year				£2186	6	0

* Includes receipts for cartage of Mortar and Clinker.

RICHARD DIGGLE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON.

Cost of Collection and Destruction of Refuse.

1901 to 1913 inclusive.

	Domestic Refuse.			Market, Fish and Trade Refuse.	Total Weight of Refuse.	Cost of Collection. (Domestic Refuse only).				Cost of Destruction (all refuse) Wages only.		Total Cost.	
						Manual Labour.		Team Labour.					
	No. of Loads	Weight.	Average weight per Load.			Amount	per ton	Amount.	per ton	Amount	per ton	Amount.	per ton
		T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1901..	8783	10416 12 1	1 3 2	363 7 3	10780 0 0	453 3 8	10.4	890 15 6	1 8.5	800 13 11	1 5.8	2144 13 1	4 0.7
1902..	9418	11503 13 3	1 4 1	441 17 1	11945 11 0	476 2 5	9.9	978 1 6	1 8.4	847 7 7	1 5.0	2301 11 6	3 11.3
1903..	7961	11031 9 2	1 7 2	493 7 2	11524 17 0	409 7 9	8.9	836 7 6	1 6.1	798 1 2	1 4.6	2043 16 5	3 7.6
1904..	7438	11468 5 1	1 10 3	497 16 3	11966 2 0	440 5 10	9.2	765 6 9	1 4.0	722 2 7	1 2.4	1927 15 2	3 3.6
1905..	7373	11282 10 2	1 10 2	512 6 1	11794 16 3	412 8 11	8.7	776 14 0	1 4.5	759 0 10	1 3.4	1948 3 9	3 4.6
1906*	6558	8916 11 1	1 7 1	373 7 3	9289 19 0	321 17 4	8 6	626 1 3	1 4.8	596 5 9	1 3.4	1544 4 4	3 4.8
1907..	9045	11922 19 0	1 6 1	565 2 2	12488 1 2	439 16 2	8.8	845 5 5	1 5.0	881 7 2	1 4.9	2166 8 9	3 6.7
1908..	9228	12009 15 0	1 6 0	637 10 0	12647 5 0	465 10 5	9.3	824 19 10	1 4.5	861 1 8	1 4.3	2151 11 11	3 6.1
1909..	9125	11782 4 2	1 5 3	611 14 2	12393 19 0	475 14 6	9.6	819 7 5	1 4.6	820 2 7	1 3.8	2115 4 6	3 6.0
1910..	9071	12061 16 3	1 6 2	603 11 1	12665 8 0	480 16 6	9.5	817 9 10	1 4.2	835 6 2	1 3.8	2133 12 6	3 5.5
1911..	9012	11365 5 1	1 5 1	544 6 3	11909 12 0	486 17 0	10.2	803 15 0	1 4.9	866 12 6	1 5.4	2157 4 6	3 8.5
1912..	8778	12130 5 3	1 7 2	568 19 3	12699 5 2	485 12 7	9.6	844 2 1	1 4.7	972 4 7	1 6.3	2301 19 3	3 8.6
1913..	8046	11703 11 3	1 9 0	597 2 0	12300 13 3	496 14 6	10.2	843 14 10	1 5.3	977 9 5	1 7.1	2317 1 8 9	3 10.6

* In May, June, and July, the Destructors were shut down for alterations, and during that time, 1,909 Loads of Refuse were tipped at the various tips.